THE ARCUS aded in the year 1851.

THE DAILY UNION

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920.

From The Argus of March 24, 1920-

Fairness and Service.

In assuming its added responsibilities The Argus wishes to make it plain that it has no enemies to punish and no friends to reward. It solicits and hopes to merit the confidence and cooperation of all who are God fearing and law abiding, without respect to their religious beliefs or political opinions.

Having become the only newspaper printed in a city of 35,000 The Argus is not unmindful of the difficulties, as well as of the broader obligations of its new position. It can only say that it is prepared to meet both squarely and to continue to make service its watchword. Its facflities, never so complete as now, will be steadily improved to cover its field. It means to continue giving its readers and its advertisers full value received. It is resolved that no city of its size shall ever have a better newspaper than Rock Island.

From a news standpoint The Argus' slogan will continue to be "All the news all the time." Its editorial policy cannot be better epitomized than in the words that a downstate contemporary carries at the head of its editorial column: "Always open to conviction; never subject to dictation." Its aim is to avoid sensationalism and to protect its readers to the best of its ability from imposition in both news and advertising columns.

The Argus always has championed the cause of the many against the assumption of power by the few. It believes in rule by mafority, which is the essence of the American form of government, and that the right of the majority to have that for which it clearly expresses a preference is beyond question. This means that in a time like the present, when public questions of the highest importance are pressing for an answer the responsibility devolving upon the press is much greater than ever before. It is of the utmost importance that the public-the court of last resort-shall have all the facts to guide it in making a wise rompt decision. These lacts-incorpo rated in the news-only the daily newspapers can supply.

At the moment national affairs are in a state of flux. Party lines have to an extent lost their meaning. That, of course, will be only a temporary condition. No party, however, ever will be infallible or have a right to claim popular support for an indefinite period. Parties must expect to be judged to an ever increasing extent by what they are, rather than by what they have done or what they say they will do. What they are always will be a variable quantity and the newspaper which as-

the role of blind advocacy must expect to find its influence stendily on the wase.

The fact is that the tendency toward indeon in political thought is rapidly growamong: American newspapers. So fast is the change taking place that within a few years we may hope to see the passing of the last of the old time political organs. Then parties and politicians, deprived of their mouthpieces, and subjected to careful analysis of their acts and motives, will be forced to depend for success more upon their merits and less upon the noise and smoke with which they heretotore have covered their manegvers. That will mean a distinct advance in the cause of popular government

Absorption of competing news by the other, has been no unusual thing in the hast year or two, since costs have mounted and print paper has been so scarce. The practice fore not proceed so much from a desire for monopoly of the field as from the necessities of the case.. That has been the situation in Rock\Island. The Argus wishes to assure the people whom it has served, as well assformer readers of the Daily Union, that they will lose nothing by the change. In fact, it believes give them better service; than they ever have; it will support him on a Republican ticket, and little the diplomats for the unsatisthat it will be able withints added facilities to

Boost for Iron County.

"Now." as the late Johnny Jones used to say when he started to write a newspaper advertisement, "I guess I'll boost myself." And he was assuccessful booster.

That's twhat Iron county, Mich., is idding these days. The county commissioners have asked for designs for a bronse "victory" medal to be struck for its heroes who won the bloodless hattle of the "whisky ! rebellion" a few weeks aco. County Prosecutor Martin S. Mc-Donough will be the chief beneficiary.

Iron county is not disposed to let the exploit of repelling the invasions of the federal prohibition hosts led by Major Dalrymple go without some fitting ceremony to mark its historic importance. Whatever advertising is to be had out of it, both for the present and for the benefit of future generations, it proposes to get, which is right. Opportunities like this do not knock every day at the door of the average rural community.

The United States has learned that the president cannot make peace without the consent of the senate. It may find out before it is through that congress cannot make peace without the consent of the president. Even if congress and the president were to agree upon the plan proposed of proclaiming the end of the war by joint resolution, claiming protection under the terms the allies have ratified. it would mean nothing because it would be a contract subscribed to by only one party. Germany has agreed to nothing so far as the United States is concerned and need not do so unless it sees fit. A fine situation we are the Republican ranks, the Springfield Union in, with the fruits of the greatest national effort we ever made frittered away because the president and the senate do not happen to be of the same political party.

Not the least disturbing feature of tendollar fees for physicians' calls, already established in Chicago, and prospective dollar haircuts, proposed in New York, is the danger that both doctors and barbers will try to make customers feel that they are being given the

Railroads not more than three per cent efficient and but 300 out of 16,000 locomotives in service shows what state socialism has done for Russia in three years. And still there are some who think the experiment ought to be tried in this country.

Texas lost \$300,000,000 worth of oil property to Oklahoma by the decision of a federal judge fixing state lines on the south bank of the Red river. If any state can afford to have a dent like that put in its resources it is Texas.

Editorial Digest

An Independent Analysis of Londing Cur-rent Events as Reflected in the Pub-lic Press of the Country

Trying to Get Hoover Off the

It would be a great relief to the leaders of more than \$160,000 a year in salary of parties if Herbert Hoover would say fiatly and expense money has brought into discussion once more our own which party he belongs to. Although he is "not a candidate" for presidential nomination diplomatic representatives, which makes it impossible for any but it is clear from the newspapers and from varieties it impossible for any but were wealthy men to hold the most and provide that the candidate were wealthy men to hold the most and provide that the candidate were wealthy men to hold the most and if we want it is clear from the newspapers and from various primary returns that he has captured a big "independent" following in both parties. At first he loomed up as the big hope of the Democrats, but his recent statement that he Nearly everyone is aware that we was a "progressive Republican" before the with suitable quarters in most capi-war is interpreted widely as a signal that he tals, and that in many of them the would prefer to be courted by the Republicans. salaries they receive will not pay But as the same statement declined the use of their rents. But the war has put his name in a Republican primary, there is a new face on the matter. Never

The San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.), which pended upon the diplomatic corps has strong Republican leanings, declares that True, there is a tendency to be adds that "it is only as a candidate for the Republican nomination on a platform of Republican principles that we can consider Mr. Hoover at all at this time." The Republicans with Hoover as their candidate," declares the ranged the world war for us, and Providence Tribune (Ind. Rep.), "would be capable of rendering the greatest service ever rendered by any political party in time of peace," and it believes Mr. Hoover "a good mough Republican" to deserve the nomination.

"The appeal for the election of a Democratic congress in 1919," adds the Tribune, "is the only blot upon Mr. Hoover's political rec-ord from the Republican point of view. Mr. Hoover was not thinking of the success of any party, but just the best means of ending the with all its miseries and horrors. There will be many men voting for the Republican candidate for president next fall who do not at present consider the control of the present congress by the Republicans as much of an mprovement upon recent Democratic con-

"If nominated at all," thinks the New York Times (Ind. Dem.), "Mr. Hoover must be nom-inated by the Republican party," and the Baltimore News (Ind.) agrees that "he will be aligned with the Republicans unless the reaccontrol the Chicago convention," though it does not expect his nomination, but ruesses that the G. O. P. "will shun the spectacular both in platform and candidate" and may even go so far as to incur the danger of 'safe and sane' in both res The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) has Republican tendencies also, but is supporting the loover candidacy vigorously, and has this to say on the subject:

Why are the Republican old guard exhausting all the resources of invective, insinuation and autocratic ostracism to drive Hoover out of the only party to which he has ever be-longed and into the possible reach of the desperate Democratic gamblers, who sadly realize that they have nothing in their own stable that can even make a race? . . . Is the old guard so afraid of Hoover . . . that they will give so afraid of Hoover . . . t the Democrats their chance?

As for the popular demand for Hoover in (Rep.) points out that in the Minnesota primaries, "without an organization, and without even a willingness to be considered an aspirant," his vote was "half that cast for Johnson and one-third of General Wood's," and "shows a degree of spontaneous sentiment that must e somewhat disconcerting to those candidates who are holdly seeking the nomination." Sim ilarly it is discovered by the Duluth Herald (Ind.) that in a recent newspaper poll in Ore-"there were as many Republican ballots ast for Hoover as for all the other Republican andidates"-namely, Wood, Johnson, Lowden, Poindexter and Harding.

far as the Republican leaders are concerned. Mr. Hoover has committed an unforgivable sin. He has actually said that the war was a success," whereas "the Republican party is committed to the proposition that the war was a

"Mr. Hoover remains a presidential possi-bility on the Democratic ticket, but a possi-bility only," concludes the Newport News-Record (Ind.), which paper thinks his nomi-"It is unthinkable that a party which is controlled by such reactionaries as Henry Cabot Lodge and Elihu Root," it says, "would consider for a moment the nomination of a man who, though once a Republican, does not now regard himself as bound by party ties."

Frederic Haskin's Letter

HOUSING THE DIPLOMATS.

The news that the government of assert that the American repre Great Britain has given its diplo-sentative abroad should be content matic repres sytsem of paying and housing our

comfort also for those Democrats who are urg- since the days of Franklin's mis sion to France, has so much defactory way in which they are conducting the affairs of the worldbut, after all, they are still conducting them. The diplomats ar they arranged the world peace Never before were such momentous questions decided so secretely and arbitrarily by diplomats, so-called. in the trading which went on in best diplomats came out ahead of sentative of Montenegro, if he had the game, and those with the worst the right kind of dignified place. diplomats came out, so to speak, inus their very shirts.

Diplomacy has been described as an application of the principles of evidences that men try to impress borse-trading to international af- each other by appearances. In fact, fairs. So it seems to be. And the it is doubtful if there is any counlate European jamboree illustrated try in the world where more money the fact that a sharp trader can get is spent on appearances. Whether more for a spavinned mule than a it should be so or not, both men rank amateur can for a sound and and nations are judged largely by blooded horse. The moral seems to the appearances they make, and be—as long as we are going to con- surely Americans should not duct international affairs by the lacking in an appreciation of that horse-trading system, let us have fact. Nowhere on earth has the art duct international affairs by the good traders

To do this, we must pay our traders more money than we are When it comes to putting on dog now paying them, and we must give them better houses to live in. This than any other people on earth and is an especially opportune moment for acquiring the necessary real estate and building the necessary houses, because the rate of exchange in our favor makes it possible for us to get more for our money in Europe than ever before, ever be able to get again in a long and a fur coat while living on pic-

Then, too, new countries have been created, and they are counlves properly in these coun-State Polk recently put it-conn- good front. tries that bought our sewing mahines and reapers, but had never nations and large ideals. ect our diplomatic representatives tory. to live up to that greatness.

lomats with dignity and paying to more than \$100,000 in salary and them mough to meet their exercises, gets the use of a resipenses. They seem strong and sufficient, and public sentiment at this time seems to concur with them. let the arguments against caring for our diplomats as other great na-tions care for theirs have always and entertaining. Hence the wellprevailed on the floor of the house. They prevailed five or six years ago when the Loudon bill was passed That bill, as drawn, provided that congress might appropriate money building houses for our diplomats in foreign capitals. On the floor of the house it was amended so that not more than \$150,000 could be expended in any one capital and not more than \$500,000 in any one year. That completely bound to fall to millionaires, usualscotched it, because we cannot buy or build suitable embassies in the capitals where we need them most for \$150,000 each. In general the diplomatic salaries has been to ground would cost more than that make the most important posts a A measure known as the Rogers bill has now been favorably report- And instead of controlling magnified by the house committee on foreign affairs, which amends the ambassadors' style of living entire-Louden act by striking out that ly a matter of personal taste and limitation. It will be interesting to fortune, with some famous and apnote its fate on the floor of the palling results. house.

arise and declaim against the "un American magnificence" such an appropriation implies.

They conjure by the unostentatious

Washington, D. C., March 23 .- | diplomatic victories in Paris. They ntative in Washington with an austere simplicity of life.

O.000 a year in salary This point of view was represented

by Representative Huddleston. "It seems to me," said this a "It seems to me," said this apos-tle of homely democracy, "our policy should be to provide quarters them, and if we want them to stay in an apartment house, so be it. . . If he does not like the quality

of the goods, he can pour it back in the jug. . . . My own feeling I may say, is against this competi-tion and this extravagance—this un-American magnificence. I should think an apartment is plenty good

Mr. Polk replied to this: "If the British ambassador cam here and lived at a hotel we would consider that he was showing contempt for the United States," he And Representative Sabath

"The people of foreign nations ludge a country by its representatives and how they conduct them lves and how they live. American representative in one of those countries who lives in some old shack will leave a mighty poor impression on the business man and And it is very noticeable, too, that on the community, and the people will not have as much respect for Paris, those nations which had the him as they will have for a repre There seems to be something in

democracy, we seem to see certain of bluffing been carried to higher perfection than in the United States. we put on more to the square inch carry it better. It is in this land of homely simplicity that the celluloid rubber, the necktie which sets on the collar button, and the stiff shirt which is all front and no back, were invented. It is the American stenmore perhaps than we will ographer who wears French heels kles, crackers and matrimonial share of the medical profession in that position. MRS. F. R. A. It is the American clerk drawing \$25 a week who buys a which look to the United large touring car on the installment States as one of the greatest of plan and goes out to conquer an

the powers. We should establish impressed and astonished world. And yet we allow our politicians tries, the authorities say, by hous- themselves the greatest bluffers in ng our diplomatic representatives a land of bluff, to make cheap capiwith dignity. And there are other tal by declaiming against dignified countries where, before the war, we pay and housing for our diplomats were known commercially, but not on the ground that it is un-Amerpolitically, as acting Secretary of ican to appreciate the value of

To get back to the matter of embassies, it is not mainly a question heard of us as the defender of small of whether we should or should not These keep up certain appearances. The nations are now aware of us as a fact is that we must do so-custom great political force, and they ex- and circumstances make it obliga-Britain, for example, gets \$17,500 The above are the principal argu- a year, all told. The British ambassador in Washington, in addition

dence worth more than \$300,000. Now our ambassador in Great Britain cannot possibly pay the rent on a suitable house with his salary, and entertaining. Hence the wellknown fact that our ambassador to Great Britain must always be a rich man. He must be chosen for his money rather than for his brains. He may have brains, too; but money is necessarily the first consideration. And the worst of it s that a man without means who has spent his life in the diplomatic service, cannot possibly work up to these important posts. ly with no diplomatic experience. Thus the net effect of our homel democratic policy of paying small monopoly for wealthy amateurs. cence and display, it has made the United States government

For when such a bill reaches the owns but seven embassies and confloor, invariably certain members sular and legation buildings, and they are all in Asia and Latinwhich America except one. Besides leaving its diplomats to find their own democracy of Jefferson. They re-homes, it pays them from a half to call how Franklin with his homely tives of the same countries in homes, it pays them fro ma half to visage and unpowdered poll won Washington receive.

HEALTH TALK

I was greatly disappointed in Old Ben Franklin's Autobiography I had always admired that blunt thorough-going, straight-from-theshoulder communication Young Ben sent to Strahan of the English parliament, July 5, 1775nember the letter in the old school history, and especially the passage "Look upon your hands! They are stained with the blood of your re Then Old Ben tells in lations!" his autobiography how he made i his rule to forbear all direct con tradiction to the sentiments of others and all positive assertion f his own; how he never said certainly or undoubtedly a thing was so, but rather that it appeared so to him at the time.

Now, if there's any kind of animal I detest it is one who sideswipes you instead of hitting you while you are looking. One of those "while-there-is-every-reasonto-believe-what - you-say-neverthe Old Ben Franklin would hit a man softly. A great American would not. Had Old Ben ever lined up alongside this greater Americanwell, it is lucky for Ben he didn't

"When another asserted some thing that I thought an error." au tobiographs this historical Jekyl-Hyde, "I denied myself the pleasure of contradicting him abruptly . . I began by observing that in ertain cases or circumstances his opinion would be right . . . weasel! But in Young Ben's leter to Strahan-pop goes the weait. Even in this home of homely

One wouldn't mind so much the freadful humiliation of growing bald-after many years of pugent wit and humor at the expense of bald men-were it not for the fear that one's attack may "mellow" or grow mushy, soft, circumspect, less impulsive, less inclined to fight for right. When Franklin gently called Strahan's attention to his bloody hands the American was 69 years old; when he counseled the weasel method he was 78 By that time perhaps he was grow ing too proud to fight.

Sir Wiliam Osler was right. Take an ordinary cold. If you do, you're a plain everyday mollycoddle. Your're a mollycoddle_if you harbor even a suspicion that quite dry. It is sometimes used by exposure to weather renders you more susceptible to any particular lar disease. But don't be starmed. You have a great plenty of company. Good company, too. A large stands loyally with you against every testimony of science, experi- right.

ence and common sense. Have plenty of fresh air, we

vise people while we are young and well covered with But beware of trafts, we at

we begin to slide down the tobe It is curious how the ene

Purify Your Grandme

ment of baldness slows up a me attack. Questions and Answers.

ve made up my mind it must chronic catarrh, and I believe good blood purifier would drive out of my system . . R 2
Answer—Take my advice us
unmake your mind again. The is no such disease as "chre tarrh." There is no such thing a blood purifier driving anythm out of the system. All that is a tique. If your trouble is in the nose or throat (your letter fails to give an inkling), consult a re physician. By that I mean a tor who doesn't know what is the matter until he has examined th patient to find out. He will los into the nose and throat and find out what is wrong there. You will then be in a position to have atvice and treatment directed toward what ails you, instead of doping yourself with junk purporting to be good for a non-existent dises

It Didn't Jell-I made up a l tion for chapping and red rough it comes out almost as thin as in dry skin which you published b ter. I wonder if there was any mistake in the formula as printed It contained tragecanth and bon acid and glycerin and water.

Answer-This is the formula for the lotion:

Boric acid, half ounce; glyceria. one ounce; tragacanth, 80 grains water, one pint. Boil, stirring constantly till all

dissolved. The result should be a thin jelly. If the tragacanth is in powdered form it may be adultaated with starch and fail to "jell tragacanth in shavings or large pieces is likely to be the real thing The lotion is to be applied to the skin several times a day, after washing and before the skin is men after shaving.

How Baby Sleeps-Is it harmful for a baby to sleep on his belly! baby seems to prefer to sleep Answer-No, it is natural and all

What's In a Name?

BY MILDRED MARSHALL -(Copyright, 1919, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Imogene.

the less lovely and possessing of a still a great favorite in England, good deal of poetic charm is Imo- but has never had widespread popgene. The name has no definite ularity here, due, perhaps, to its history and etymologists find it dif- rather poetic associations. Also it

another form of the Imagina which (and others unwittingly) give the There was an Imagina of Lim- probably ignorant of the fact that burg in 1400 and various other in- as Ygnoge, the name was once bestances of the use of the name by stowed on a daughter of Emperor German women. How England se- Pandrasus of Greece and the cured the name of Imogene is open of Brutus, according to Geoffry of to speculation. It is probable that Monmouth. She was mentioned in Shakespeare's heroine established Anne of Brittany's funeral oration her vogue there, though etymolo- in 1514. gists contend that it was used by British ladies before the master playwright wrote his version of the from danger, especially of lightning. old story of the deserted and betraved wife, which he so strangely placed at the court of the last independent British prince.

At any rate Shakespeare called his Not so frequent in usage but none heroine Imogene, thus establishing Our ambassador in Great ficult to account for it, but the gen- usually degenerates into 'Gene for example, gets \$17,500 erally accepted theory is that it is few devoted admirers of Shakesper

> Imogene's talismanic stone is the jacinth. It is said to protect her Worn when traveling it will insure her a happy, successful journey. Wednesday is her lucky day and 6 her lucky number.

problems. MRCELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: 1 am 19 smile. years of age and an excellent I cry myself to sleep almost housekeeper. I am without a every night. I believe there is a mother and am keeping house for girl who weeps as much as I damy father. We have a large family. After my mother died father's me, although I am kind and loving mother stepped in and I was to him and mother. thrown out, without money or anything. I got a light housekeeping when I see other girls going away room and then I got sick, so the people I was staying with took me in as their daughter.

when I see other girs gond times, while I sm. and having good times, while I sm. left as if behind prison bars. I do hope that some day Prince Charm-

me. She has a grown-up son conat first he was just like a brother to me, but after I went back home he became more than a brother. He thinks a great deal of me and I also of him. He has kissed me several times. Is that wrong? I learned to love him.

He med-

me uptown, but I did not see him.

Later I saw him and the first thing he did was to apologize and he wanted to kiss me again.

All the more miserable. Indicate much companionship in books. To could be quite happy with your day at the office and evenings with books. I realize that books care.

to marry you, he has no right to world would bring you real suffering if you were to break away from In the future do not make plans

to meet him in town. Ask to call for you at your home. If you fly to him too quickly, he will lose interest. Men want most the women

Dear Mrs. Thompson: My parents are very strict and my father is cruel to me and often strikes me. They do not want me to go anywhere and I cannot have company or callers. I am supposed to sit at home by them all the time. You overcome by dressing the really don't know how much my las Longworth of Ohio. Roosevelt's young heart craves for company. I first wife, Alice Hathaway, died feel best when I am at the office young man decided it was better to he will be the company of the first wife, alice Hathaway, died feel best when I am at the office young man decided it was better to he with a fight for his rights.

It breaks my heart

The woman was like a mother to ing will break the bars to my prise Do you think I ought to He made a date with me to see all the more miserable. There is He has been married, but is divorced. What should I do? I am worrying about him because I love him and I would like to go with him.

I THANK YOU.

Tell the young men that young at the end of that time if condi-Tell the young man that you at the end of that time if conditions have decided not to kiss him. Stick to what you have not changed at home to what you have not changed at home to what you have not changed at home. to what you say. Unless he asks go elsewhere. I am afraid the home at the age of 18.

> Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am worded about my 6-year-old by.
> Every day he comes home from schol a much longer way than is necessary because a little boy his own age and size will not let his pass his house. I think in a cas like this that my son should find for his rights. I do not like to him. What can I do? BILLY. A difficulty similar to yours and overcome by dressing the by

DAJILY SHORT

A VOCATION FOR CYRILLA. By Elizabeth R. Greene. (Copright, 1921, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Cyrilla stood at the window list lessly watching the whirling snow-flakes. In the room below her three

herself at the knowledge. "Why don't they let me alone?" e thought, wistfully. "If everyone has a special work, as Aunt Phyllis says, why don't they let me find mine for myself?"

these troublesome questions Cyrilla turned from the window. Aunt Deborah's voice called to her. her dark eyes Cyrilla went obedi-

ently down As she entered the sombre library two pairs of spectacled eyes egarded her fresh young beauty

"Cyrilla," said Aunt Deborah who was the oldest of the aunts, and the indomintable leader, "have

decided yet what vocation you will pursue No. Aunt Deborah." "Well, Cyrilla, as you seem so table to decide for yourself, and it's time you were accomplishing

luded to make a choice for She passed expectantly, but girl listening respectfully "We think it best for you to take

ome body"—ahe accu-that settled the matter.

Dressmaking! They all knew how she hated a needle. Cyrilla's how she hated a needle. Cyrilla's rebellion burst into council of

me and she faced the council of form, and Aust Phylis are indignantly.

What right have you folks got "But I won't be a drawn out my life?" she demand-won't—I won't!" sobb

me. It's-it's not playing fair!" The council of three was prop-

Aunt Phyllis who spoke.
"The child is right," she said aunts were gathered in solemn softly. "We ought to trust council and the girl frowned to let her find her own path" softly. "We ought to trust her and "She's 21 now, Phyllis," inteposed Aunt Deborah sharply. "All the Meades knew their own mind at that age. There's no excuse for Cyrilla mooning her life away."

Wouldn't you like to teach, Cvrilla?" asked Aunt Penelope reproachfully.

"No." said the girl quietly. "There's never been a lazy rigid reign! That was why, then, Meade yet," declared Aunt Deborthey never spoke of her. with smouldering rebellion in ah brusquely, "and Cyrilla must be saved from herself. We'll start the had reached the crowded thoroughdressmaking lessons tomorrow, Cyrilla," she concluded inexorably. "Oh, that's being too hard, De-

borah, with the child," expostu ed Aunt Phyllis timidly. "She's only fair to give her a little time to decide. Deborah Meade shot her young-

est sister a withering glance. "Very well, Phyllis," she said icily, "I was only trying to do my duty, but if you think Cyrilla is being unduly wronged she may have another week to decide an something." and as if that settled the

matter Aunt Deborah dismissed her rilla sobbed despairingly. Sixteer years of life in the Meade house hold had taught her the hopeless

ness of prevailing against Aunt borsh's will. Aunt Pensiope merely Aunt Deborsh in a mi

ways obeyed you, you think you Slipping sortly downstairs for name and address in your name and address in your name and address in your name and handbag and have notified your decide for myself, you won't trust forbidden name—her mother's—on Aunt Phyllis' lips. She paused eagerly; she knew so little of the erly shocked, but it was gentle mother of whom she had been be-

reft when a child.

"It don't pay to be too hard. Deborah," Aunt Phyllis was saying. "You know how it worked withwith Cicely," she added bravely. "There is always a black sheep in every family," retorted Aunt De-borah coldly. "Cyrilla has not her mother's waywardness. In fact she decidedly lacks gumption.

So once, long ago, her mother had rebelled at Aunt Deborah's Absorbed in her thoughts, she

fares of the city before she realised how far she had gone. She would get an office job thanks to her substantial business training she was qualified for that. not lasy and she's young yet. It's To be sure, she had dreamed of ther things, but she had waited long enough for the coming of the prince. Anything was better than

being Aunt Deborah's dressmaking Then it happened. When she opened her eyes Cy-illa found herself in a little white cospital bed, with a nurse smiling down at her.

Where am I? asked Cyrilla awildere "You fell, dear, crossing on't you remember: here had been an automo a pair of brown eyes. She wishe e could see the eyes again, but, course, she never would.

folks. Now go to sleep, dearle. When she awoke a huge bunch

of dewey-petalled violets was on the stand by her bedside. Cyrilla's eyes filled with quick tears. So the aunts did care for her a little after all! "Awake, dear?"

Cyrilla, admiring the violets. had not heard the nurse enter. "Aren't they lovely?" she cried, indicating the flowers. "I didn't know my aunts cared for me like that," she added tremulously. Nurse Gray smiled enigmatically.

"Wouldn't you like to thank the give of them?" she asked, "I came to tell you, you have a caller." Cyrilla, watching the nurse de part, wondered if Aunt Phyllis had really come to see her. Then the door opened and Nurse Gray reentered, followed by a tall young man with a pair of anxious brown

"Mat, this is the victim of your careless driving, Miss Dale," proached Nurse Gray gently. brother, Mr. Gray, Miss Dale." "Can you forgive me?" Cyrilla looked up into a pair of

leading brown eyes. "It was my fault," she said quickly. "Please don't blame yourself for my stupid blunder. I shall e all right soon—nurse says I'm me tomorrow." Then, shyly. Thank you so much for the violets. I—I never had any-thing so beautiful."

Gray, looking down into her ovely, wistful face, vowed many chings to himself. Aloud he said: "I'm glad you like them, bethere's a lot more coming." "You must let me did so the later Cyrille, as Mys. r, found her long-dreamed-

are there in the United States? Chinese students studying in the people. try, and the Japanese embassy schools and colleges of this coundents in America at about the same places the number of Japanese stu-

L. H. M. A. The exact boundaries of Ger-

cluding the territory of Alsace and Lorraine, about 40,000 square miles of territory, an area about the size of Kentucky, and which contains

Q. How many Asiatic students | 000,000 people. Outside of Europe Germany surrendered her whole

Q. Who was the first benefactor of Harvard university? F. P. G.
A. John Harvard, a clergyman in the Massachusetts colony, was the first individual to endow Harvard. Q. How much territory did Ger-many surrender in Europe as a result of the treaty of Versailles? volumes and half of his estate to the university. The endowment of Harvard at the presen time is about

> Q. How many children did the late President Roosevelt have by his first wife? L. S. G.

Argus Information Bureau

(Any reader can got the answer to any question by writing The Argus Informa-n bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Give full name and frees and enclose two-cent stamp for return postage. Be brief. All inquiries are afidential, the replies being sent direct to each individual. No attention will be

A. The Chinese educational mis-sion says that there are about 1,500 miles of territory, and 13,185,000

A. The exact boundaries of Germany are yet to be determined. If \$23,000,000. Its other property, inthe several plebicities go against cluding lands and buildings, is
worth about \$10,000,000 more. Its annual income is more than \$2,000.

of Kentucky, and which contains some 9,500,000 European inhabitants. This loss will reduce her area to about 165,000 square miles approximately the size of the state of California. Her population of California and California area to about 165,000 square miles is the wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. Roosevelt's first wife, Alice Hathaway, died